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62nd ANNUAL REPORT



1967 CITY OF BOSTON
POLICE DEPARTMENT

[DOCUMENT — NO. 28]

Sixty-second Annual Report

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967



62

THE COVER: "NEW BOSTON'S CITY HALL"

The upper portion of the montage is a photograph of one of the prize-winning renderings submitted in a nationwide contest to select the best design for Boston's new city hall. This view shows that side of the building that faces Pemberton Square and the Court House.*

The lower portion of the montage is a photograph of the "New Boston's City Hall" under construction. This view, taken by Jim McDevitt of the Boston Redevelopment Authority in January of 1968, shows the southern face of the building. Dock Square and the statue of Samuel Adams are in the foreground.

The Mayor of Boston will occupy offices in the floating cubes directly over the southern entrance to the "New Boston's City Hall."

PHOTO CREDITS

*Kollmann, McKinnell & Knowles

Campbell & Aldrich

Wm. J. LeMessurier & Assoc., Inc.

Architects and Engineers for the Boston City Hall

Boston Record-American-Sunday Advertiser

Boston Redevelopment Authority

Boston Police Department

Prendiville Photographer

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HEADQUARTERS
154 BERKELEY STREET



EDMUND L. McNAMARA
POLICE COMMISSIONER

CITY OF BOSTON

POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

January 1, 1968.

Hon. Kevin H. White,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

In compliance with the provisions of the Revised Ordinances of 1961, Chapter 3, Section 25, the annual report of the Boston Police Department for the year ending December 31, 1967, is herewith submitted.

The year 1967 witnessed a continuing series of incidents amid a climate of social unrest in cities across our nation. Boston was not spared in this national trend of spiraling crime rates and civil disturbances. Cognizant of its obligation to our citizens against this escalating challenge of crime and disorder, the Boston Police Department stood firm of purpose in its determination to provide the community with the highest degree of security, safety, and service. This report presents, in capsule form, some of the activities and accomplishments incidental to that effort.

Responsive to the ever-changing patterns of criminal behavior and increased policing demands, the department reacted with organizational changes, modified patrol procedures, innovative community relations projects, expanded training programs, new operational techniques, and added sophisticated equipment, all with the ultimate aim of establishing higher standards of proficiency and performance.



A significant achievement was the department's participation in the National Crime Information Center—a computerized information network designed for the more efficient handling and exchange of documented police information.

Another highlight was the ground-breaking for construction of the new Government Center Police Station with an estimated date of occupancy in mid-1968, the initial step in the department's projected ultramodern building program.

In the final analysis, however, the quality of police service is dependent in large measure upon the individual performance and integrity of members of the police organization. I am pleased at this time to commend the diligence, competence, and loyalty of the members of the Boston Police Department in carrying out their assignments in a responsible manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Edmund L. McNamara
Police Commissioner.



CITY OF BOSTON
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY HALL, BOSTON

KEVIN H. WHITE
MAYOR



To the Members of the Boston Police Department:

In this era of great social flux and increasing public awareness of personal safety and security, the role of police and their duty performance is being subjected to the close scrutiny of an awakened citizenry. At no time in our history has the field of law enforcement been so vital to our national interests. President Johnson has recognized that officials "at every government level in this nation know that the American people have had enough of rising crime and violence." It is clear that crime in the streets is closely correlated with poverty, unemployment, and slums — all urban ills.

The urbanologist's glossary includes the terms polis, metropolis, megalopolis, and technopolis. Each is a refinement and enlargement of community culture and magnitude. The increasing complexities of urban life are accompanied by a social blight of staggering proportions; the decay of the inner core cities has brought in its wake a disproportionate amount of crime, delinquency, and disorder. This challenge must be met by a total public commitment spearheaded by a dedicated police force.

The task of providing the quality of law enforcement necessary to this commitment has become one of the most difficult and sensitive responsibilities of contemporary municipal administration. The fabric of city life cannot endure without an effective and efficient law enforcement agency to service its needs.

At the outset of my administration I commend the members of the Police Department for carrying out their assignments with a high level of dedication and competence in the past year. In the years that lie ahead I welcome a partnership whose cooperative efforts will enhance the horizons of a dynamic Boston.

Very truly yours,

Kevin H. White

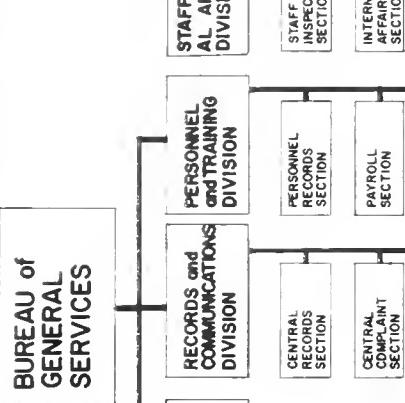
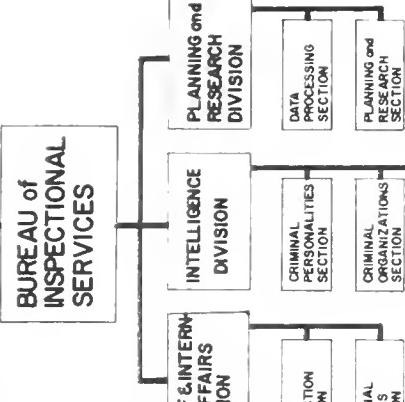
Mayor of Boston.

POLICE COMMISSIONER

BUREAU of ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU of FIELD OPERATIONS

BUREAU of GENERAL SERVICES



BOSTON POLICE DEPT. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
Prepared by the
Bureau of Inspectional Services

THE DEPARTMENT

The Police Department is at present constituted as follows:

POLICE COMMISSIONER	I
CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY	I
ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL	I
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY	I
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	I

The Police Force

Superintendents	4	First-, Second-, and Third-Grade Detectives	*202
Deputy Superintendents	9	Patrolmen	†1,913
Captains	31	Patrolwomen	3
Lieutenants and Lieutenant-Detectives	79		—
Sergeants and Sergeant-Detectives	253	Total	2,494

*Includes 2 patrolwomen

†Includes 3 patrolmen in armed forces

Assistant Biological Chemist	1	Motor Equipment Repairmen	21
Clerks and Typists	5	Multilith Operator	1
Diesel and Gasoline Engine Operator	1	Multilith Operator and Cameraman	1
Director, Signal Service	1	Principal Clerk and Stenographer	1
Director, Signal Service Assistant	1	Principal Clerks and Typists	6
Electrical Equipment Repairman	1	Principal Statistical Machine Operator	1
Elevator Operator	1	Property Clerk	1
Foreman, Signal Service	1	Senior Building Custodian	1
Groundmen, Laborers (Police), and Motor Equipment Operators	3	Senior Clerks and Typists	11
Head Administrative Clerk	1	Senior Statistical Machine Operator	1
Head Clerks	13	Signalmen-Electricians (1 Temporary)	3
Hearing Stenographers	6	Statistical Machine Operators (2 Temporary)	10
Hostlers (1 Temporary)	5	Steam Firemen	3
Janitresses	3	Superintendent of Police Buildings	1
Junior Building Custodians	43	Superintendent of Police Buildings, Assistant	1
Linemen and Cable Splicers	7	Telephone Operators	14
Machinist	1	Working Foreman Motor Equipment Repairman	1
Matron, Chief	1	School Traffic Supervisors	166
Matron, Assistant Chief	1		—
Matrons, Police	10	Total	353
Motor Equipment Repair Foreman	1		

Distribution and Changes

During the year 55 patrolmen were appointed; 2 patrolmen were reinstated; 6 patrolmen were dismissed; 1 first-grade detective and 20 patrolmen resigned; 1 deputy superintendent was appointed superintendent; 1 captain was appointed deputy superintendent; 2 lieutenants were appointed deputy superintendents; 3 lieutenants were promoted to captains, 6 sergeants to lieutenants, 8 patrolmen to sergeants; 1 lieutenant assigned as lieutenant-detective, 3 sergeants as sergeant-detectives, 39 patrolmen as detectives third-grade, 16 detectives third-grade as detectives second-grade, 8 detectives second-grade as detectives first-grade; 1 deputy superintendent, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeant-detectives, 3 sergeants, 2 first-grade detectives, and 26 patrolmen were retired on pension; 1 sergeant and 11 patrolmen died.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967

EXPENDITURES

GROUP 1 PERSONAL SERVICES:

10 Permanent employees	\$19,799,906 86
11 Temporary employees	192,345 30
12 Overtime	<u>1,445,478 02</u>
	\$21,437,730 18

GROUP 2 CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:

21 Communications	\$94,064 05
22 Light, heat and power	68,895 55
26 Repairs and maintenance of buildings and structures	46,614 33
27 Repairs and servicing of equipment	124,933 21
28 Transportation of persons	34,276 71
29 Miscellaneous contractual services	<u>105,003 75</u>
	473,787 60

GROUP 3 SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS:

30 Automotive	\$192,651 85
32 Food	11,143 13
33 Heating	32,431 27
34 Household	9,409 23
35 Medical, dental and hospital	246 04
36 Office	59,483 07
39 Miscellaneous	<u>290,741 19</u>
	596,105 78

GROUP 4 CURRENT CHARGES AND OBLIGATIONS:

49 Miscellaneous	86,800 55
----------------------------	------------------

GROUP 5 EQUIPMENT

TOTAL	188,812 56
------------------------	-------------------

\$22,783,236 67



SYNOPSIS

TOTAL NUMBER OF:

Arrests made for all offenses	143,086
Parking violation citations issued by Boston Police	710,465
Moving violation citations issued by Boston Police	27,793
Automobiles stolen in Boston	14,467
Automobiles stolen in Boston and recovered in Boston	12,857
Arrests for drunkenness	18,009
Arrests for driving under the influence or drunken driving	209
Ambulance runs (sick or injured persons assisted)	37,065
Persons reported missing	1,919
Persons reported missing and located	1,838
Telephone messages	1,697,184
Radio calls	2,005,835
Teletype messages	118,975
Warrants processed	9,663
Fingerprints processed	15,361
Cases investigated by ballistics	1,080
Crimes and/or other incidents investigated	236,386
Total income from issuance of licenses, permits, records, etc.	\$209,849 36



"WANTED"

"WANTED" by most any police department today could mean: young men with strength of character, patience, intelligence, and physical stamina — to protect life and property, and to insure for every citizen those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

This advertisement, of course, refers to the current shortage of police applicants, and although it may not show up in the help wanted section of every newspaper, nevertheless it hangs invisibly on the front door of almost every police department in the country. The demand for law enforcement officers has never been greater, and the supply never more limited. Where once the "Route Cop" was a product of the community he served, today most police forces recruit nationwide. Larger police departments regularly send representatives to other cities and colleges, to compete on the labor market for promising prospects. Many departments circulate informative brochures, describing the advantages and opportunities available to the police candidate.

A career in law enforcement holds a very high promise of reward to the recent school graduate. The variety of assignments offers a challenge that can give lasting satisfaction. Opportunities for promotion are only limited by the individual's initiative. If ever a time and opportunity presented itself for a young man to make a success of a livelihood in law enforcement, that "time and opportunity" is now.



"THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY"

A community is essentially a body of people having common organizations or interests, or living in the same place under the same law. The modern community is an outgrowth of the old village, which, by its very nature, created an interdependency between members of the village. Each family and occupation contributed some essential ingredient that was necessary for the continued existence of the village. Under these conditions and circumstances the individual found an excellent chance to fulfill his desire to belong and to feel wanted.

As time went by the village became a community, and the community itself became larger and larger. The larger the community became, the more impersonal became the methods of society. In the present-day community, our very mode of life tends to isolate us from our fellow man. Community standards have changed to such a degree that men live side by side, yet remain indifferent to the personal needs of the other. "Things" and "corporations" now take precedence over the individual and his dignity. Such circumstances call for developing more vital community-oriented programs.

To create an atmosphere of true community relations, there must be a constant, sincere method of interchange that will improve human understanding. Members of a community must meet and discuss their problems.

Police-community relations programs that exist in so many police departments today are typical of the success that can be achieved.



WOULD YOU TEMPT THE KID NEXT DOOR TO BECOME A CAR THIEF!?

The dictionary defines the word "tempt" as: to put to trial, to test, to endeavor to persuade, to lead into evil, or to entice to what is wrong.

The average person would quickly answer the above title question in the negative. He might even take offense that you asked him this question. But we might very well be tempting our sons and our neighbors' sons whenever we park our cars with the doors unlocked, or the windows open, especially when we leave the keys in the ignition. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has established that some 45 percent of cars stolen had keys left in the ignition, or a door unlocked, or a window open.

It is interesting to note the age group that becomes involved in car thefts. A "professional car-thief" usually has all the necessary tools to accomplish his theft so he does not depend so much upon the carelessness of the car owner. But the youngster who is just "borrowing" the car for a "joyride" to impress the gang or his girl friend, not only depends upon the owner-operator's "carelessness," but has almost come to expect it.

Statistics indicate that during 1967 there were 1,044 arrests made for some form of auto theft in Boston. Of that total, 767 were persons under twenty-one years of age. Of these 767 minors, 446 were sixteen years of age and under. Thus, of all persons arrested in 1967 for auto theft in Boston, 77.7 percent were minors, and over 58 percent of these were minors sixteen years of age and under.

Research studies indicate these youngsters come from every economic level; yet most feel that car theft is not a very serious offense. They seem unaware that such an act can incur a criminal record which will hurt them later on. There is little concern on their part that car stealing can very often lead to physical injury and even death. Nor do they realize that such actions can bring shame and disgrace. Above all, they seldom consider the great financial burden and inconvenience placed upon the owner of a car when it is taken unlawfully.

So, let us all stop and think for a moment every time we park our car. Make sure it is locked up and all bundles are out of sight, in the trunk.



"A WEEKEND IN JUNE"

On June 2, 1967, at approximately 5:00 p.m., an incident occurred in a public building in the City of Boston, the echo of which has not yet died out. Although society persistently fails in its attempt to define the cause and effect of such incidents, most will agree that it was a classic example of mass hysteria in the form of an emotional human volcano, the ashes from which still lie at the feet of every citizen.

It is unimportant at this time to discuss how many persons were involved, or how the Boston police controlled the incident, or whether other forces should have been used, or how much damage and misery was caused. Nor is it important now to determine who cast the first stone. However, it is important that we ask each other why it did happen!

Sociologists and analysts only take the cold facts as reported, and attempt to sift out the underlying causes. The results of these investigations never satisfactorily explain either side of the problem. To lay the blame at the feet of government is to say our government is not the end result of all the people. To lay the blame at the feet of a single group is to say our government does not owe an obligation to all society.

Such city problems are not the exclusive domain of its Chief Executive, nor are they the exclusive responsibility of its police department. They certainly are not the exclusive problems of a single group or race of people. These problems belong to us all. A search of our individual conscience might tell us why certain incidents ever happened in the first place.



IBM 1050
TERMINAL

"COMMUNICATIONS"

Since the beginning of time, man has been constantly seeking different ways of communicating with his fellow man. The need for speed and accuracy in communications has caused man to design and construct the most sophisticated machinery to supplement the human voice. The high degree of engineering efficiency that man has achieved makes one wonder if our human voice may one day be completely replaced.

In the remote past, when signals were flashed from hilltop by fire, smoke, shiny objects, flags, etc., the sending and receiving parties were forced to stay within physical range of each other. These techniques were the forerunner to the use of wire for voice transmission, and this in turn led to the wireless communication.

A modern police department is a prime user of complex machinery to transmit the voice or a written message. The lone policeman with his walkie-talkie, the mobile units with sophisticated equipment, and now the computer — all portray the technical advances made in law enforcement.

The Boston Police Department, as one of many, has just recently modernized its radio communications complex. Studies to further improve the system are constantly being made, especially in the area of machine compatibility. As an example, Boston, along with a score or more of other police agencies, is presently a participant in the National Crime Information Center program. Our department connects directly by terminal with a central computer at the Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters in Washington and participates in the entry and retrieval of data concerning stolen cars, guns, wanted persons, and property.

The ultimate in police communications is limited only by the imagination. The policeman of the future can be expected to attend at the scene of an incident and successively communicate with his department over a viewer phone, report his findings, query a computer, make scientific diagnoses, and develop strategic alternatives — all within a matter of minutes.



"WILL THE POLICE OFFICER EVER ACHIEVE TRUE PROFESSIONAL STATUS?"

There is no quick and easy way to answer the above question. Some skeptics will say "Never" and immediately dismiss the subject, since they view the policeman as a day-to-day plodder, performing tasks that require little or no talent.

Others might honestly admit they do not know how the policeman can attain "professional status," but they do show a willingness to encourage the policeman's drive towards that goal. Police departments thus have an obligation to keep the public informed of any progress in this direction.

The pattern of police work has always appeared as being unchanged from generation to generation, much like apprenticeships; however, today a number of colleges and universities offer an opportunity for a bachelor's or an associate's degree in the field of law enforcement. Other universities offer the chance of a master's degree or a doctor's degree in either police science or police administration. In addition to formal programs, there are varied lectures, seminars, symposiums, and conferences which policemen may attend on a daily, weekly, monthly, or even annual basis. Many of these offerings become a joint effort of both the police department and an institution of higher learning. There are also a number of colleges that have invited qualified police officers into the faculty as part-time lecturers in degree programs.

This educational effort in the area of law enforcement has placed today's policeman at least on the starting rungs of the academic ladder, and has put the upper rungs of achievement more clearly in focus. With the demand by police departments for more education, and with the desire of more police officers for more and more training, the resulting adoption of uniform standards will make the "Professional Policeman" an attainable reality.

**STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1967**

AMBULANCE SERVICE BY POLICE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967

HOSPITAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	Total
Beth Israel	47	55	156	220	59	14	6		81	103	14	34	74	6	869
Boston City	206	508	1,520	5,641	346	2,072	447	1	3,147	1,405	1,637	702	113	287	18,032
Boston Floating	—	3	9	3	7	26	5	—	6	4	5	3	—	2	73
Boston Lying-In	5	1	24	7	11	6	6	—	—	37	7	6	4	3	117
Boston Sanatorium	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	14
Boston State	70	73	181	250	65	110	48	—	140	98	99	81	32	67	1,314
Brighton Marine	6	3	—	1	7	6	3	—	—	1	1	1	4	6	39
Brookline Hospital	4	1	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—	2	26
Cambridge City	1	—	5	1	2	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	19
Carney	2	18	856	3	246	211	2	—	3	7	1,078	42	—	1	2,469
Chelsea Memorial	2	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	19	1	1	3	1	1	35
Children's	8	4	221	39	148	49	40	—	145	519	82	230	18	13	1,516
Deaconess	2	1	11	13	13	4	—	—	—	3	4	4	5	—	61
East Boston Relief	2	—	2	1	2	—	674	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	682
Faulkner	1	—	11	1	516	—	—	—	—	4	5	157	1	—	696
Glenside	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
Hahnemann	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	9
Harley	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	13
Home	10	2	—	—	52	—	5	—	59	24	—	1	20	97	—
Industrial Clinic	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	207
Joslin Clinic	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
Kenmore	4	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	9	2	24
Lahey Clinic	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	7
Longwood	2	1	2	1	13	2	1	—	—	5	2	12	5	1	47
Malden Hospital	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Mass. Eye and Ear	8	5	7	1	1	4	1	—	3	3	3	2	7	5	50
Mass. General	902	1,354	94	450	45	162	203	3	88	63	54	28	58	644	4,148
Mass. Memorial	1	7	5	119	17	1	10	—	66	—	10	2	7	55	300
Mass. Mental Health	1	3	1	9	1	1	1	—	—	22	2	21	14	2	78
Mass. Osteopathic	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	11	10	9	—	—	37
Milton Hospital	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
Mt. Auburn Hospital	—	1	—	P	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	4	1	—	12
N. E. Baptist	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	10	10	1	8	—	22
N. E. Hospital	—	—	13	3	3	2	1	—	—	10	10	1	10	2	55
Northern Mortuary	26	47	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	3	77	10	185
Parker Hill	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	7	6	3	4	7	—	43
Peter Bent Brigham	2	12	82	87	68	4	12	—	60	684	35	261	25	1	1,333
Physician's Office	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	2	8	17	—	37
Police Station House	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	12
Pratt Diagnostic	—	4	4	13	12	2	3	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	45
Robert Brigham	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5
Roslindale General	—	—	11	—	39	1	—	—	—	1	13	10	1	—	76
Shattuck	I	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	13
Soldiers' Home	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6
Somerville Hospital	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
South End Clinic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Mortuary	—	11	4	—	16	—	14	—	91	25	47	6	—	1	215
St. Elizabeth's	—	6	1	25	24	5	1	—	6	8	9	13	1,497	—	1,595
St. Margaret's	I	—	16	4	11	8	—	—	7	1	32	6	—	1	87
Sullivan Square Medical	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	13	24
U. S. Naval Hospital	2	8	3	10	4	19	5	—	2	4	6	3	4	26	96
U. S. Veterans Hospital	12	32	50	64	82	24	18	—	47	80	60	53	43	18	583
Washingtonian Hospital	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	8
Winthrop Community	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Women's Free Hospital	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	9	1	1	1	—	—	19
Service Refused	96	141	155	—	2	—	9	—	112	147	274	54	59	—	1,049
Other	8	39	59	3	10	51	6	—	33	85	19	20	16	—	349
TOTALS	1,435	2,352	3,533	7,001	1,858	2,794	1,552	4	4,121	3,343	3,819	1,821	2,239	1,193	37,065

TABLE I—Workload—Population—Square Miles—Road Miles—Police Districts—for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

POLICE DISTRICT	Custody Arrests	Part I Offenses	Part II Offenses	Part III Services	Population 1965 Census	Square Miles	Road Miles
District One	794 2.6%	751 2.7%	594 1.3%	3,556 2.4%	12,551 2.0%	689 1.1%	27.4 3.0%
North End							
District Two	2,108 7.0%	2,329 8.3%	1,167 2.6%	7,017 4.8%	9,240 1.5%	676 1.1%	31.2 3.2%
Downtown							
District Three	1,173 3.9%	2,027 7.2%	3,502 7.9%	12,756 8.7%	67,974 11.0%	3,808 8.6%	100. 11.2%
Mattapan							
District Four	11,927 39.6%	5,014 17.8%	8,623 19.5%	28,143 19.2%	50,334 8.1%	2,438 5.6%	91.5 10.3%
South End							
Back Bay							
District Five	889 2.9%	2,004 7.1%	2,544 5.8%	10,777 7.4%	96,208 15.6%	12,492 28.2%	185. 20.8%
Roslindale-West Roxbury							
Hyde Park-Readville							
District Six	1,802 6.0%	1,346 4.8%	3,820 8.7%	12,514 8.6%	42,445 6.9%	2,369 5.4%	44.3 4.9%
South Boston							
District Seven	1,118 3.7%	1,394 4.9%	2,065 4.7%	5,728 3.9%	39,792 6.4%	2,871 6.5%	39.1 4.4%
East Boston							
District Eight	5 .02%	12 .04%	50 1%	220 .15%	— —	— —	— —
Harbor Police							
District Nine	3,562 11.9%	4,399 15.6%	8,047 18.2%	19,007 13.0%	55,594 9.0%	2,375 5.5%	72.6 8.2%
Roxbury-N. Dorchester							
District Ten	1,997 6.6%	2,747 9.8%	4,585 10.4%	14,898 10.2%	40,948 6.6%	1,974 4.6%	65. 7.4%
Roxbury							
District Eleven	1,938 6.4%	2,380 8.5%	4,318 9.8%	11,958 8.2%	87,872 14.2%	4,638 10.6%	87.2 9.8%
Dorchester							
District Thirteen	870 2.9%	1,335 4.7%	1,875 4.3%	6,581 4.5%	38,654 6.3%	4,238 9.7%	63.4 7.1%
Jamaica Plain							
District Fourteen	1,068 3.5%	1,979 7.0%	1,844 4.2%	9,009 6.2%	58,515 9.5%	4,446 10.1%	66.3 7.4%
Brighton-Allston							
District Fifteen	867 2.9%	409 1.5%	1,070 2.4%	4,045 2.8%	17,589 2.8%	1,323 3.0%	22.6 2.5%
Charlestown							
Total	30,118	28,126	44,104	146,200	617,716	44,347	758 5
Headquarters	924						
Tactical Patrol Force	384						
Traffic	32						
TOTAL CUSTODY ARRESTS	31,458						

TABLE II—Major Offenses (Not Arrests), Known to the Police and Reported to the F.B.I. Under Uniform Crime Reporting Procedure, for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	Offenses Reported	Un-founded	Actual Offenses	Number of Offenses Cleared by Arrests		Not Cleared
				Total Offenses Cleared	By Arrests of Persons Under 18	
1. Criminal homicide						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	72	1	71	46	2	25
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	30	10	20	17	1	3
2. Forcible rape total	129	3	126	93	10	33
(a) Rape by force	97	3	94	68	7	26
(b) Assault to rape—attempt	32	—	32	25	3	7
3. Robbery total	1,482	10	1,463	502	176	961
(a) Armed—any weapon	670	7	672	223	60	449
(b) Strong arm—no weapon	803	12	791	270	116	512
4. Assault total	4,570	32	4,547	1,667	226	2,880
(a) Gun	268	4	264	169	11	95
(b) Knife or cutting instrument	492	8	484	323	46	161
(c) Other dangerous weapon	434	1	433	309	59	124
(d) Hands, fists, feet—aggravated	18	1	17	13	3	4
(e) Other assaults—not aggravated	3,367	18	3,349	853	107	2,496
5. Burglary total	5,095	48	5,047	1,305	482	3,742
(a) Forcible entry	4,266	27	4,239	1,096	412	3,143
(b) Unlawful entry—no force	670	13	666	139	50	527
(c) Attempted forcible entry	150	8	142	70	20	72
6. Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	5,805	71	5,734	2,025	806	3,709
(a) Over \$50 in value	2,640	33	2,607	704	152	1,903
(b) Under \$50 in value	3,165	38	3,127	1,321	654	1,806
7. Auto theft	15,655	1,188	14,467	3,659	2,704	10,808
GRAND TOTAL	32,847	1,372	31,475	9,314	4,407	22,161

TABLE III—Analysis of Property Connected with Offenses Shown Under Table II for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

TYPE OF PROPERTY	VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN IN BOSTON	
	Stolen	Recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$792,747	\$37,674
Jewelry and precious metals	381,902	9,722
Furs	111,179	4,623
Clothing	191,140	15,247
Locally stolen automobiles	7,227,683	6,422,289
Miscellaneous	1,781,710	166,900
TOTALS	\$10,486,361	\$6,656,455

**TABLE IV—Breakdown of Offenses Shown Under Table II and Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
for the Year Ending December 31, 1967**

CLASSIFICATION	Number of Actual Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
Robbery:		
(a) Highway (streets, alley, etc.)	922	\$95,489
(b) Commercial house (not d, c, f)	215	72,332
(c) Gas or service station	25	2,075
(d) Chain store	49	23,488
(e) Residence (anywhere on premises)	82	19,199
(f) Bank	31	65,296
(g) Miscellaneous	139	17,746
Total—robbery	1,463	\$295,625
Burglary — breaking or entering:		
(a) Residence (dwelling)		
(1) Night	657	\$264,347
(2) Day	2,049	667,568
(b) Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)		
(1) Night	2,162	864,551
(2) Day	179	26,898
Total—burglary	5,047	\$1,823,366
Larceny — theft (except auto theft)		
(a) \$50 and over	2,607	\$1,090,892
(b) \$5 to \$50	2,246	46,258
(c) Under \$5	880	2,539
Total—larceny	5,733	\$1,139,689
Auto theft		
(a) Joyriding	10,705	\$5,364,718
(b) All other	3,762	1,862,965
Total — auto theft	14,467	\$7,227,683
GRAND TOTAL	26,710	\$10,486,361

TABLE V—Additional Analysis of Larceny and Auto Thefts for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

	Number of Actual Offenses	Value of Property Stolen
Nature of larcenies:		
(a) Pocket picking	141	\$8,674
(b) Purse snatching	967	38,224
(c) Shoplifting	591	24,539
(d) From autos (not accessories)	1,037	257,910
(e) Auto accessories	749	25,515
(f) Bicycles	189	7,010
(g) From buildings (not shoplifting)	866	277,305
(h) From any coin-operated machines not in a building	14	I
(i) All other	1,170	500,511
Total—larcenies	5,733	<u>\$1,139,689</u>
Automobiles recovered:		
(a) Number stolen locally and recovered locally	10,934	
(b) Number stolen locally and recovered outside	1,923	
(c) Total locally stolen autos recovered	12,857	
(d) Number stolen out of town, recovered locally	2,276	

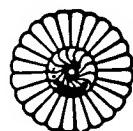


TABLE VI—Number of Individuals Arrested Including Traffic Arrests—Not the Number of Charges—for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES	PERSONS CHARGED BY POLICE			DISPOSITION				Other (Include pending, prosecuted elsewhere in lieu of your juris- diction, etc.)	
	Arrested (Held for prosecu- tion)	Sum- moned, Notified or Cited	Total Persons Charged (Columns 2 and 3)	Adults Guilty		Acquitted or Otherwise Dismissed	Referred to Juvenile Court Juris- diction		
				of offense charged	of lesser offense				
PART I CLASSES									
1. Criminal homicide:									
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	56	—	56	4	1	8	1	43	
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	10	5	15	—	5	6	1	5	
2. Forcible rape	102	1	103	9	11	38	7	48	
3. Robbery	461	22	483	91	45	86	112	246	
4. Aggravated assault (Return B-4a-d)	799	32	741	202	49	193	79	300	
5. Burglary—breaking or entering	876	50	926	265	43	98	278	407	
6. Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	1,516	81	1,597	640	38	259	403	469	
7. Auto theft	976	68	1,044	283	12	149	446	407	
Total, Part I Classes	4,706	259	4,965	1,494	204	837	1,327	1,925	
PART II CLASSES									
8. Other assaults (Return B-4e)	847	96	943	338	35	281	80	282	
9. Arson	26	8	34	5	1	2	15	16	
10. Forgery and counterfeiting	79	1	80	33	4	13	1	33	
11. Fraud	182	15	197	93	1	47	7	62	
12. Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	269	6	275	87	10	34	27	141	
14. Vandalism	163	48	211	72	10	45	71	66	
15. Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	184	3	187	92	4	45	10	55	
16. Prostitution and commercialized vice	509	2	511	288	1	39	9	192	
17. Sex offenses (except 2 and 16)	172	15	182	78	2	36	19	66	
18. Narcotic drug laws	436	7	443	165	1	85	16	196	
19. Gambling	328	15	343	220	2	63	2	59	
20. Offenses against the family and children	620	52	672	403	2	117	—	172	
21. Driving under the influence	202	7	209	106	25	31	—	60	
22. Liquor laws	38	19	57	33	—	18	4	11	
23. Drunkenness	17,999	10	18,009	17,229	—	159	113	684	
24. Disorderly conduct	219	11	230	85	7	59	24	73	
25. Vagrancy	39	1	40	18	—	12	2	12	
26. All other offenses (except traffic)	1,374	147	1,521	567	5	296	541	429	
Total, Part II Classes	23,686	463	24,149	19,912	110	1,382	941	2,609	
GRAND TOTAL	28,392	722	29,114	21,406	314	2,219	2,268	4,534	

Traffic arrests:

Physical custody and warrants served	874
Citations issued	110,906
Total traffic arrests	111,780

TABLE VII—Arrests for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

NATURE OF OFFENSE	On Warrants	Without Warrants	Summoned by the Court	Total
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	21	35	—	56
Negligent manslaughter	2	8	5	15
Rape	35	67	1	103
Robbery	105	356	22	483
Aggravated assault	227	482	32	741
Burglary—breaking and entering	127	740	50	926
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	293	1,223	81	1,597
Auto theft	81	895	68	1,044
Other assaults	566	281	96	943
Arson	13	13	8	34
Forgery and counterfeiting	20	59	1	80
Frauds	136	46	15	197
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	73	1,196	6	275
Vandalism	64	99	48	211
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	18	166	3	187
Prostitution and commercialized vice	23	486	2	511
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	68	104	15	187
Narcotic drug laws	151	285	7	443
Gambling	216	112	15	343
Offenses against family and children	571	49	52	672
Driving while intoxicated	11	191	7	209
Liquor laws	21	17	19	57
Drunkenness	40	17,959	10	18,009
Disorderly conduct	17	202	11	230
Vagrancy	2	37	1	40
All other offenses	763	611	147	1,521
Parking violations	2	—	98,532	98,534
Traffic violations	438	434	12,374	13,246
Suspicion	—	385	—	385
Arrests for other departments	1,433	374	—	1,807
TOTALS	5,537	25,921	111,628	143,086

TABLE VIII—Age and Sex of All Persons Arrested, Covering Both Pending and Completed Cases, But Excluding Traffic Arrests,
for the Year Ending December 31, 1967

Nature of Offense	Race																			
	16 and Under		17-20		21-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50 and Over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	White	All Other
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1	—	6	1	4	1	11	3	5	1	7	—	3	7	—	3	7	—	31	25
Manslaughter by negligence	1	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Forcible rape	7	—	21	—	22	—	20	—	13	—	7	—	6	—	3	—	4	—	46	57
Robbery	5	126	6	93	15	66	1	28	1	16	1	12	—	3	—	5	—	200	285	
Aggravated assault	8	126	6	123	15	107	17	76	13	52	13	49	6	20	1	26	3	276	465	
Burglary — breaking and entering	10	215	7	158	6	119	4	61	—	27	1	27	—	11	1	11	—	577	349	
Larceny — theft (except auto theft)	114	254	102	158	77	139	48	102	32	78	22	63	14	37	13	47	19	844	755	
Auto theft	13	309	12	116	5	82	2	32	—	21	—	9	1	7	—	2	—	659	385	
Other assaults	21	112	6	173	13	166	9	120	8	85	9	52	4	47	4	52	3	540	493	
Arson	15	—	4	1	5	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	26	8	
Forgery and counterfeiting	—	1	15	8	9	6	11	1	8	2	5	—	8	2	2	—	2	—	45	35
Frauds	6	1	11	4	19	9	33	11	25	7	21	6	24	1	7	—	11	1	153	44
Embezzlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stolen property	24	3	61	5	50	2	47	5	34	—	20	1	7	—	9	—	6	1	171	104
Vandalism	54	17	41	3	37	—	16	2	7	3	9	—	11	—	5	1	4	1	159	52
Weapons violations	10	—	27	1	50	3	33	4	25	1	8	—	10	—	6	2	7	—	91	96
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	6	26	115	14	212	13	65	7	23	2	7	4	6	—	4	3	1	95	416
Sex offenses	10	—	32	4	20	3	14	1	18	1	19	2	16	—	15	1	20	2	121	66
Narcotic drug laws	10	6	130	25	120	11	58	5	39	3	29	1	9	1	1	—	4	—	307	136
Gambling	2	—	10	—	35	6	45	3	56	3	37	3	39	2	21	3	75	3	195	148
Offenses against family and children	—	—	26	1	113	4	150	1	109	2	105	4	88	1	39	—	29	—	394	278
Driving while intoxicated	13	—	—	—	33	3	34	5	20	2	35	—	21	1	17	2	23	—	147	62
Liquor laws	4	—	3	—	1	—	8	—	3	—	6	—	10	3	6	1	12	—	36	21
Drunkenness	108	5	901	50	1,992	102	1,472	109	1,523	101	1,764	137	2,005	144	1,002	122	5,360	212	14,552	3,457
Disorderly conduct	21	3	81	15	43	8	18	6	8	1	5	2	5	1	5	2	3	3	160	70
Vagrancy	2	—	13	—	3	2	4	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	29	11
Suspicion	326	215	251	31	179	9	158	9	108	4	81	8	52	5	25	2	58	—	933	588
All other offenses (except traffic and arrests for other departments)	3	—	99	43	60	62	45	15	11	5	16	2	11	4	2	—	5	—	145	240
Totals	1,845	428	2,917	446	3,634	574	2,864	327	2,444	213	2,452	219	2,542	200	2,209	159	5,779	251	20,040	8,563

RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS



Parade of invited guests, police officials, and the recipients of the awards, led by Mayor Kevin H. White and Superintendent William A. Bradley



Mayor Kevin H. White presents Walter Scott Medal for Valor, Department Medal of Honor, Thomas F. Sullivan Award, and Boston Police Relief Association Award to Patrolman Edward J. Phelan

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Superintendent Herbert F. Mulloney presents Department Medal of Honor, Thomas F. Sullivan Award, and Boston Police Relief Association Award to Patrolman Emilio P. Puopolo



Thomas G. Feenan, Director of Physical Fitness for H. P. Hood & Sons Company, presents Department Medal of Honor to Patrolman Lawrence M. O'Keefe



RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS



Superintendent William J. Taylor presents Department Medal of Honor to Detective Robert L. Cunningham



Superintendent William A. Bradley presents Department Medal of Honor to Patrolman Frederick J. Bostrom

* * * * *

* * * * *

Fire Commissioner William J. Fitzgerald presents Department Medals of Honor to Patrolmen John F. Dwyer and Clifford F. Stronach



Superintendent John T. Howland presents Department Medals of Honor to Patrolmen Robert E. Senier, William P. Lydon, and John Necco, III



POLICE OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1967

Name	Rank	Assignment	Date
Maguire, Thomas J. . .	Patrolman	District 6	January 29, 1967
Hickey, Joseph F. . .	Patrolman	District 15	February 9, 1967
Campbell, Edward F. . .	Patrolman	District 2	March 4, 1967
Walden, Edward A. . .	Patrolman	Traffic Division	March 6, 1967
Genzale, Ralph . . .	Patrolman	District 15	March 17, 1967
Maguire, Frederick E. . .	Patrolman	District 1	March 22, 1967
Campbell, Thomas J. . .	Patrolman	District 5	April 27, 1967
Pazzanese, Joseph . . .	Patrolman	District 2	May 8, 1967
Chisea, Andrew J. . .	Patrolman	Records and Communications Division	July 27, 1967
Feeney, John F. . .	Patrolman	District 5	August 10, 1967
Lukosi, Theodore J. . .	Sergeant	District 14	August 25, 1967
Brophy, Charles G. . .	Patrolman	Traffic Division	December 8, 1967

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